U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Port Security Operations Conference & Expo

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Purpose

 Provide an overview of DHS's shared responsibilities and approval process to support radiation/ nuclear scanning requirements (i.e. operations, technology, and infrastructure) for port expansion or reconfiguration projects.



Background

■ The SAFE Port Act of 2006¹ requires

"... all containers entering the United States through the 22 ports through which the greatest volume of containers enter the United States by vessel shall be scanned for radiation."

- DHS accomplishes this through the deployment of RDE including Radiation Portal Monitors
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) facilitate the deployment of RDE and NII equipment across ports of entry
 - DNDO responsible for RDE deployment projects; CBP responsible for NII projects
 - Coordination occurs across multiple CBP organizations to support operational, technology and infrastructure requirements





DHS Shared Responsibilities*

CBP

Operational Requirements

Concept of Operations/ Staffing

NII/RDE/RPM Maintenance (post-1st year)

Shared

Identify
Port/Stakeholder
Requirements

DNDO

Develop RDE Systems

Acquire RDE Systems

Deploy RDE Systems

Warranty/Maintenance (1st year only)

Commissioning/ Decommissioning



*Responsibilities do not assume funding authority. NOTE: Slide depicts DHS roles, and is not inclusive of private partner's responsibilities. Each project is handled on an agreement-by-agreement basis

CBP Process

- 1. Issue Paper (IP) is generated and submitted by onsite CBP port management to the DFO who endorses a project's concept based on CBP's ability to efficiently and safely support the proposed change(s) in inspections being conducted within the DFO's operational jurisdiction.
- 2. Field Facility Request (FFR) is submitted from the DFO to HQ OFO to initiate project approval and execution. HQ CBP validates that the project meets minimum FIS operational requirements for ensuring the safe and secure protection of U.S. borders, the public, CBP personnel, U.S. Agriculture, and legal facilitation of international trade and travel; and analyzes staffing impact.
- 3. Letter of Requirements (LOR) is provided to every cargo/container authority and terminal operator undergoing or proposing a change in Radiation Detection operations to identify CBP requirements that a prospective project sponsor would be required to fund. Not all requirements identified may be required at a specific location/operation. Actual requirements are determined by type and size of operation.



CBP Process (continued)

- 4. Project Requirements Understanding/Agreement (PRUA) is concurrently provided with the LOR to clarify funding obligations for CBP FIS requirements. It identifies the minimum design configurations and delivery to CBP of a turn-key FIS facility via an executed lease authorizing CBP's occupancy at the FIS, at no cost to the Government.
- 5. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is a documented agreement established between CBP and the terminal operator clearly articulating the project sponsor's funding obligations for meeting CBP's inspection space, equipment and utilities requirements for a project.
- 6. Free/Nominal (\$1) Fee Space Lease is fulfilled by municipalities, cities, counties, port authorities, facility owners, operators, and transportation lines to enable local CBP inspectional personnel to officially occupy preconfigured Federal Inspection Services (FIS) spaces where law enforcement examinations of people, cargo, goods, and things are performed.



Questions?





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